THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 20TH JULY.

THE SEAT RAILWAY dispute having drawn the attention of the Bombay Government, has succeeded in evoking out of it a very mild colourless resolution to which neither the native nor the European could take any possible objection,—it is so harmless in its nature. The Government of Bombay has simply directed the Baroda Railway authorities to keep in stock a sufficient number of first-class carriages at the important Stations on the line to meet contingencies like the one in which so much love has been lost. Probably, the Bombay Government saw through the whole thing, but wisely desisted from expressing its opinion from fear of offending the more powerful party, and adopted a most inocuous means to meet the ends of justice. But neutrality betokens want of courage.

THE MAHARAJAH OF KASHMIR'S illness has become a source of anxiety to his people. His Highness is worse than before, and reduced to a sad state of weakness. Notwithstanding the skill of his physicians the Maharajah is proceeding unfavourably. Three princes with the Vizier and his brother are in close attendance upon him. Besides his old complaint, diabetes, fever and nausea are troubling him very much. We earnestly hope His Highness will as steadily weather out this storm as he did many preceding ones.

THE HUE and cry raised by the Mahomedan Community of India for affording special facilities to them for entrance into public service and for better education of their co-religionists has been set at rest by a resolution of the Supreme Government. In reply to their Memorial on the subjects, the Government have said that if Mahomedan education has lagged behind that of the other races, it is because either of their inability or unwillingness to take full advantage of the state system of education which was not inaugurated for the benefit of a particular race but for all creeds and nationalities. That soon after the acquisition of the Dewanny by the British this defect has been observed with regret by the succeeding Governors-General, and during the viceroyalty of many of them attempts were made to electrify the Mahomedans a little to make them shake off their lethargy and apathy in matters educational, especially under Lords Mayo and Northbrook. Since then the outlook of the community has improved a good deal. Regarding their prospects of getting hold of the more lucrative posts under Government, the resolution points out that unless the Mahomedans place themselves in a line with their Hindu brethren they cannot hope to obtain them. Besides, the competitive system of examinations introduced by the Governments for filling up vacancies, debars them from showing any special indulgence to the Mahomedans; the possession of superior qualifications is also another consideration for the Governments to take into account in the disposition of situations in Government Service; and if, therefore, the share of the Mahomedans has been less than that of another race, no blame can attach to Government. Such appointments in the filling up of which Government could exercise its patronage, the Islamites had their fullest share, out of 30 statutory civilians selected by Government 10 were Mahomedans. But the Supreme Government has desired the Local Governments and High Courts of those provinces where the Mahomedans have not received their full share of state appointments, to impress upon the local officers to consider the claims of the Mahomedan candidates and to try to remove the inequality that now subsists between them and the other races by conferring on them such appointments as come within their gift. As regards their prayer for issuing a commission to enquire into the present condition of Mahomedan education, His Excellency has said that the recommendations made by the Education Commission quite meet the demands of the Memorialists. An examination of the Mahomedan Educational endowments has been hinted at, and in view thereof all the provincial Governments have been desired to appoint a small committee consisting of an experienced revenue officer, two influential Mahomedan gentlemen, one of whom should be a lawyer, and one or more of the legal advisers of Government, to consider and report upon the subject. We think the Mahomedan community ought to be satisfied with the reply, as they have some of their wishes gratified by it.

SANCTION OF the Government of India has been given to the Southern Marhatta Railway Company for purchase of Maisur State Railways from Bangalore to Maisur, and to Tumker. The price has been fixed at 50 lacs which the Company will have to make over to Government as the Maisur Government stands indebted to the India Government to the amount of 80 lacks. Has the Maisur Government gained anything by the sale or lost a portion of its capital outlay?

TUESDAY, 21ST JULY.

"HIS HIGHNESS Abdul Rahman proposes to build a mosque and serai at Peshawar; and has sounded the Indian Government as to the possibility of establishing a jurisdiction of his own within the land acquired."

MANDALAY witnessed a grand ceremony on the occasion of the burial of a royal white elephant. But the spectators had to enjoy the *tamasha* at the cost of their olfactory nerves, for the animal was exposed for 3 days after death and was necessarily in a high stage of decomposition when it was dragged through the streets to its place of ultimate rest. Most of the ministers attended the funeral, and there was a procession of 200 elephants gaily and richly decorated. The ceremony cost the king Rs. 35,000. May we ask who was the chief mourner?

A CURIOUS telegram appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* anent the late earth-quake in Calcutta. It runs thus:—"Late risers were thrown from their beds, and rocking of the second and third storeys is described as awful to behold. Not a few families had to run out into the main roads with whatever clothes they could hastily throw over themselves. Some of the houses towering above the Chowringhee Road have been injured, and glass and crockery-ware generally came to grief." The correspondents imagination is as huge as the houses which "tower above the Chowringhee Road." We who live in Calcutta had not the misfortune, or good fortune, to witness the phenomenon. The correspondent's imagination must have been highly sprightly when he concocted the telegram, or that the morning fumes were not out then.

WE QUOTE the following from the *Indian Daily News*:—"The Rajah of Rutlam and the Maharajah of Ulwar have subscribed liberally towards Lady Dufferin's Fund in aid of the scheme for providing Medical Women for India. Lady Thompson, we understand, is taking a strong interest in the movement, and has asked the opinion of several prominent local medical gentlemen on the subject. The proposal with regard to the Fund is that the money shall be partly employed for the benefit of Mofussil districts which are at present unprovided for, or of Native States, where the ruler is anxious to medical assistance for the woman in his territory, as well as in the large towns. To commence with, attention will be mainly given to improve the training of native nurses, and to educate native female doctors in existing institutions. Subsequently, it is hoped that the resources of the fund will admit of the establishment of dispensaries under the direction of lady doctors, and the erection of female hospitals." The object for which the fund is being collected is highly laudable, and the proposal should therefore meet the support of every native of India.

AN UP-COUNTRY paper states that the post of Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, left vacant by the departure of Mr. Guildford Molesworth, is not likely to be filled up for the present.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND JULY.

THE FAILURE of the wheat crop in America is reported by the mail the outturn has been 180 millions bushels less than that of last year. The prospects of the Indian wheat has therefore immensely improved. If India can meet the demand of European countries it will steal a march upon America and be able to affect ther permanent channel of supply. The Railways also have a bright look out before them, and the foster-fathers of Indian Railway will be afforded another chance of showing the profitable nature of our Railway lines.

CHOLERA is alarmingly prevalent in Spain. The daily returns show a death rate of 900. The spring residence of Spanish Kings, Aranjuez, has also been visited by the epidemic. The King wanted to visit the afflicted districts of Murcia but was opposed by the ministry; a good deal of discontent has been thes result of the opposition.

THE eldest son of H. R. H. The Prince of Wale Prince Albert Victor was lately presented with the freedom of the city of London at the Guildhall in the presence of his noble parents and relations. The party was afterwards entertained at a *luncheon* in the Hall. The young prince seems to be more precocious than his ancestors had been.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S own correspondent at Lahore has telegraphed to that paper that a "private letter from Mr. Dalgleish states that he has been turned out of Yarkund by the Chinese authorities, at the instance of the Russian Consul at Kashgar. It seems the Chinese admit the pressure put on them by the Russians, but they think it wise to comply. Mr. Dalgleish expected to reach Leh about the 1st of this month." And yet many of our friends swear to the good faith of Russia.

MR. HARMAND, who did signal service to France in Indo-China, is reported to be coming out as French-Consul-General and is to be located at Calcutta. He is said to be a smart man, and thoroughly understands oriental races. The reason for his appointment as surmised by a correspondent of a contemporary is that M. Freycinet wishes him to be near Pondichery during the general elections and nearer Siam where French financists are intriguing to obtain the concession of a canal across the Malacca Peninsula. He further adds that "Lord Dufferin will find M. Harmand an interesting person to study."

M. SCHLIEMANN, the great archeologist, proposes to visit Egypt next cold weather, in search of the tomb of Alexander.

EMBOLDENED by the example set by the Editor of the *Bosphore Egyptien* a puny Italian, Manoli Carisi, who "openly levied black-mail," defied the local police as belonging to a nation whose representative was powerless to authorise his arrest. The authorities in this instance also have not recognised his citizenship, and have arrested him. The man was so audacious as to fire upon the police when they were entering his house. The late ministry is to be blamed for this sort of open defiance of constituted authority in Egypt. This time the nation will not have to go on its knees for averting the wrath of the outraged nation, because Carisi's nationality is Italian and not French.

TRUTH says:—"As a present to the Queen, the Duke of Connaught brought home a large collection of Indian delicacies, including a considerable consignment of mangoes which were sent to Windsor on the day of Her Majesty's return to the Castle." We wish the Duke had left India now and taken with him some Fuzli mangoes for his noble mother.

THE KALI YUG is belying our old traditions. It is believed by the orthodox section of the Hindu Community that Benares cannot be disturbed by the shocks of an earthquake. But the local Courier says:—"A rather smart shock of earthquake was felt in the city on Tuesday last, the 14th instant, at about 6 A.M. The vibration was felt as if it were from east to west, and lasted for a few seconds only."

THURSDAY, 23RD JULY.

WE SEE the Nizam has reverted to the old practice in the infliction of capital punishment. According to a Hyderabad paper, one Karim Sab was beheaded outside the city gates for committing murder. Beheading murderers whether with a sword or axe or the guillotine is about the same in barbarity; but it were well if the Nizam had blotted out capital punishment from his statute-book.

ANOTHER murder case of a nature similar to the one that occurred in Cochin is reported from Hurdwa. There having been a violent outbreak of cholera in a village in the district, the villagers met in a solemn

conclave to find out a clue to the visitation of the fiend, and, after mature deliberation, they came to the conclusion that an old woman who was believed to have dealings with evil spirits, was at the bottom of all this evil, and a resolution was come to to remove her. She was taken out of her hut and cast into a well, but finding that she was clinging to something and trying to save her life, they took her out of the well and hacked her to pieces. All this was done under an oath to keep the affair a dead secret. But the woman's son in whose presence the poor woman had suffered death, could not long keep his promise, and disclosed the whole secret to the police, who arrested all those concerned in the business. The case came on for hearing before the Extra Assistant Magistrate of Hurdwa, who, as a matter of course, has committed the culprits to take their trial before the Sessions Court. It is not to be inferred from this that belief in witchcraft exists in India alone, in countries like Wales where civilisation is rampant, belief in ghosts and witches yet lingers, and the difference between the two people is that they do not dare in Wales to give expression to their belief in such an insane way as these really uncivilised men of Hurdwa have done.

A REPORT GOES THAT "Mr. Gladstone is devoting his scanty leisure hours in the preparation of a great work on the Hittites, a people hitherto little known. When will he tell us something about the man in the Moon?" Had we written such a para with reference to an Anglo-Indian ex-official the howl indignation would have well nigh driven us out of mind.

WE TAKE the following from the *Independent* :— "Wife: "Well, doctor, how is my husband?" Doctor: "Getting along finely. He is not in a critical state at all." "Sorry to hear that." "Well, that's queer." "Indeed it is n't; it's a sign he's pretty sick." "Why, madame, in what way?" "When he's well he's mighty critical, I can tell you,"

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY and Governor-General of India in Council has formally given his sanction to that worthless measure of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal commonly known as the Local Self-Government Bill. So Sir Rivers will now have full scope to stimulate (meaning curb) independent action of the natives in the administration of local funds.

A CURIOUS ORDER, if it is not a hoax, has issued from the portfolio of Mr. Grant-Duff the meaning of which may not be apparent to the public. He, in one of his moody moments cogitated over giving higher class appointments to Brahmins within his Satrapy, and came to the conclusion that they should have them when no other eligible candidates were forthcoming, and an order in keeping with his conclusions has come forth. Not a bad plan this to sweep out the effete old aristocracy of caste to make room for the brand new one from Europe or the whitty brown ones of India. Even Sir Rivers could not have thought of a more astute measure than the above. By the bye, is this the way in which the Madras Government want to give effect to the resolution of the Government of India regarding the employment of Muhammadans in public service? As the retiring time of Mr. Grant Duff is nearing the Madras Brahmins should prepare themselves for raising a marble statue of his to commemorate his reign. But whether they do so or not, a statue will not be wanting. Toad eating is not confined to labelle France, and it suits well with the climate of Madras *Pace* the Carmichael statue.

"APPLICATION has been made to the Belgian Jockey Club by a Liege lady, Madame Stroobants, for permission to ride in gentlemen's races. She declares that in the event of her application not being entertained she will go to the scales and insist on her right to be weighed as a jockey in the ordinary course. She has entered a horse of her own in the Prix des Dames at Louvain, and declares her intention of riding. No indication is given of how she intends to overcome the breeches and boots difficulty, or what she will do about colours." This is more practical and to the point than half a dozen 'Women's right' meetings, and we would not be a loser if we laid a penny that she would be the first to bring her horse to the winning post. "Mem Saheb" has often done so, be it said to her honor, at the Ballygunj paperchases against scores of the rough sex. Our Marhattin sisters at one time did so with ease.

"MONSIEUR A. ROUSSEAU, French Minister of Marine and Colonies, in Pondicherry, is in search of some Hindu families willing to settle at Obock—the recent French acquisition in the Red sea,—to cultivate vegetables. Bangalore gardeners short of work might find a comfortable position opened out to them if they will apply."

FRIDAY, 24TH JULY.

REGARDING the establishment of a British Cantonment at Kandahar which our present Secretary of State thinks very desirable for strategical purposes a Bombay Contemporary says:—"Many English politicians have, like Sir Henry Rawlinson, always looked forward to a time when we shall have leased Kandahar from the Ameer, and now that the moment seems ripe, the Ameer himself and his Afghan advisers would suffer no loss of territorial dignity if a district were assigned in the same way as Quetta, for the establishment of a British Cantonment, and in exchange for the revenue now received. The people themselves would be immensely benefited, while the railway, which must be strategical only so long as it stops dead at Quetta, would, with its extension to Kandahar, become a prosperous commercial highroad. The revenue of Quetta when it was assigned to us was only ₹ 20,000. Now it is more than a lakh-and-a-half of rupees annually. And with good Government, with English justice, and with the rapid increase of English trade, the revenue of the district that might be assigned to us at or near Kandahar would increase in like proportion. The surplus might go towards defraying part of the cost of the garrison from India, and of partially equipping and maintaining a regular little local force, to be the nucleus by-and-by of an Afghan Contingent. But of course, we cannot set ourselves down at Kandahar without a very considerable addition to the numbers of our English and native troops. This is a question that must be considered simultaneously with the other, and a question that should no longer be postponed. But while we are increasing our own troops in proportion to the increased responsibilities they will have to undertake, it should surely be possible to devise some means for utilizing for Imperial purposes the 350,000 soldiers of the armies of the Native States." It may be quite desirable or profitable to keep an English garrison in Afghanistan as a check to Russian progress towards India, but the question is, whether it is possible or advisable to try such an experiment? The Amir is not so powerful in Kabul as to command the implicit obedience of all the heads of the tribes residing within his kingdom. At the Rawal Pindi Conference he openly acknowledged his inability to ensure the safety of the troops that were proposed to be sent to rescue Herat in their march through Afghanistan. The attempt to locate a resident in his court led to the Afghan war of 1878-79. The experience of the past ought to guide our judgment in this matter. Even if the Amir's consent to the measure could be bought with Indian gold we are pretty sure his people will never agree to the step, and any forcible attempt to give effect to the proposal will result in a third war. Besides, if Russia really means invasion of India, the location of an English force at Kandahar will not avail much. There is another route to Kabul from Herat via north Afghanishtan; if it is meant to make India impregnable that route should be secured too. Either then English troops should garrison both north and south Afghanisthan, which is impossible, or the proposal should drop. The best course in our opinion, would be to let matters stand as they are, and not do any act which may purturb the feelings of the natives. At any rate the military occupation of Kandahar, for an English force there would mean nothing less, should on no account be attempted, and any persistence at the idea would be the height of folly.

A CORRESPONDENT AT DARJEELING, writing to a contemporary, states that a couple of silly youngsters, having laid a wager to race their ponies round one of the billiard tables in the club, succeeded in bringing down one of the hanging lamps, charged with kerosine oil, upon the table, and have been fined the trifling sum of ₹1,500 for their frolic. The game was no doubt exciting, but hardly worth so expensive a candle.

IN THE LAST issue of the *Gazette of India* appears a notification intimating that Act VIII. of 1870 (an Act for the Prevention of the murder of female infants) is made applicable to all Jats residing in the Jullundar district; and a series of rules framed in accordance with the provisions of the Act are appended to the notification. Some of these rules will strike those unacquainted with the paternal character of the British Indian administration as rather curious. A list of all proclaimed tribes and families is to be drawn up by the police under the orders of the Magistrate of the district; and a special register of all births and marriages of females, and of all deaths of unmarried female children and of married females under twelve years of age and not living with their husbands occurring in the Jat villages, is to be kept by the officer in charge of the police station within whose jurisdiction the village is situated. Midwives are required to report births to the chaukidar of the village who in his turn is required to report the fact to the officer in charge of the police station, and also "on the occasion of his periodical visit to the police station, to report pregnancies which have been reported to him or have come to his knowledge." Among the Jats of villages to which these rules apply, no person giving a female in marriage nor any one in his behalf, is to incur any expense upon any ceremony or custom connected with her marriage, beyond amounts specified in a list incorporated in the rules. To ensure the enforcement of the latter rule the father or other head of the family, celebrating the marriage, is required to produce immediately before the Deputy Commissioner or any officer deputed by him, on demand, an account showing the actual expenses incurred, and to prove the correctness of the account.

ANENT the late Premier's foriegn policy, the leading London journal says:—"It is only during the last few months that the English public have heard of dissensions between England and Russia in Central Asia. But from the moment Mr. Gladstone acceded to office the Russian armies in Asia began to advance; and how far they have now advanced the whole world knows. There was no part of the policy of Lord Beaconsfield which the late Cabinet was so deeply pledged to reverse as its policy in Central Asia and Afghanistan; and one of its first acts was to recall Lord Lytton, to abandon Candahar, and to countermand the order for the construction of a railway to that place. Yet the late Ministry brought us to the very verge of war with Russia; and it has for the present been avoided, it has been avioded only after considerable warlike outlay, and with a serious loss of reputation as an Imperial Power. The Prime Minister himself has peculiarly suffered in public estimation by his share in these events; and the solemn covenant, like the Concert of Europe, will long be remembered as an instance of his passion for meaningless and misleading phrases. To sum up the foreign and imperial policy of the last five years in small compass would be difficult. It may fairly be said, however, that even party spirit would find it hard to exaggerate or travesty the disasters, failures, and confusion that have characterized it. Those who proposed to undo the policy of Lord Beaconsfield are themselves undone; and if England and the empire survive, it is only because they are more robust and more enduring than Ministries. But it will tax the highest powers of the highest statesmanship to place England once more, in the position in which the late Administration found it; and it is greatly to be feared that even the highest statesmanship will not be able to accomplish that end without much expenditure and fighting."

SATURDAY, 25TH JULY.

A SOCIETY JOURNAL NOTES THAT "AMONG the many exiles from England whom Ascot welcomed back to her enclosures and paddocks was Lord William Beresford ("Bill") who had been an absentee for nearly a decade in India; for his short previous leave was spent in Zululand, which he reached in time to take an active part at Ulundi, only going home for a few weeks."

THE *Globe*, IN NOTICING THE REPORT OF the Calcutta branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, remarks that it does not bear out the view that the gentle Hindoo is exceptionally kind to the brute creation. To begin with, it is recorded that the society prosecuted no fewer than 6,349 natives during 1884 for ill-treating dumb animals. Convictions were obtained in all but ninety-eight cases, and out of these latter eighty-eight defendants received magisterial warning. "It appears, therefore, fairly established that the lower classes of the Hindoo population give little heed to those prescriptions of their faith which inculcate humanity to all creatures. Nor do the higher grades of Hindooism show to greater advantage in the record. The society has again to complain of the very small amount of support it receives from the native community. Its muster-roll of subscribers last year included only thirty-seven natives, the total number being 138, and the list of donors showed nineteen natives against ninety-two Europeans. Nor did the Hindoo patrons make up by the largeness of their subscriptions for the paucity of their numbers. The amount received from natives in 1884 was 1,371 rupees, but out of that the Nizam, a Mahomedan prince, subscribed 500 rupees, and the Maharajah of Durbungah, a great territorial magnate, who lives at a considerable distance from Calcutta, 250 rupees. Deducting these two subscriptions, the immensely wealthy native community at Calcutta gave only 621 rupees—about £60—to an undertaking entirely in accordance with their religious and moral principles." The extreme simplicity of mind which has dictated these lines is refreshing indeed. It is probable that the writer is not aware that "Hindus" and "natives" are not synonymous, and

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that an English Society, with whatever intention established, is, in the present temper of Anglo-Indian race-feeling, the last to secure native sympathy.

MR. ELIOT, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal, and one of the professors of the Presideney College, who proceeded Home on ten months' furlough in December last, will probably be granted an extension of leave till September, 1886.

THE SIMLA CORRESPONDENT of the *Englishman* writes to that paper that there was a rumour in the bazar that the Amir of Afghanistan has been killed. The rumour is worth as much as the report lately spread by some Russian papers regarding his death.

GENERAL GRENFELL has heard from messengers from Gabra Wells that the Mahdi died of small-pox on June 29. It were well if God had called back his son to himself, for then many hearts on which he was sitting as a night-mare would be lightened. But then it is the weaker party that looks for the natural death of the stronger.

REUTER REPORTS that the British Government is making arrangements with the Egyptian authorities, for the relief of the garrison at Kassala. The small garrison has stood a long seige with laudable firmness and it is high time that prompt measures for its rescue should be taken.

THE TOTAL number of of deaths registered during the week was 209 against 201 and 195 in the 2 preceding weeks, and 52 in excess of the corresponding week last year. There were 29 deaths from cholera against 22 and 16 in the 2 preceding weeks, the quinquennial mean being 9. The disease for the past 3 weeks has shown a tendency to increase and it will probably continue to do so to a slight extent until the rainfall becomes heavier. There was only one death from small-pox during the week and none in the previous week so that the prospects with regard to this disease continue to be favourable. Fever and Bowel complaints were slightly in excess of the average during the week. The general mortality was at the rate of 25·1 per 1000 per annum.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :—

London July 20.—The *Standard* this morning publishes a paragraph, stating that Russia will possibly receive Merucbak, in order to equalise her demands regarding the Zu fikar Pass.

22. Lord Randolph Chruchill, in reply to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that Russia has not proposed to accept Merucbak in exchange for Zu'fikar; and that it is not the intention of the British Government to propose it. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reply to a question, said that it had been decided to reduce gradually the British force in South Africa, as far as it was consistent with the security of the colony. Twenty-five thousand cotton operatives at Oldham have struck against a reduction of wages.

25.—The Commons read for the third time Mr. Colling's Medical Relief Bill. Government had announced to the House that they would not oppose the passing of it.

Mr. Godfrey Lushington has been appointed Permanent Under Secretary of the Home Department, owing to Sir Henry Sumner Maine being unable to accept it through illhealth.

St. Petersburgh, July 19.—The Russian press, commenting on the late movements of Russian troops in Central Asia, state that the movements were due to fears being entertained at head-quarters that the Afghan attacks on the Russian positions were about to be renewed.

Aden, July 19.—News has been received here that the steamer *Willingale*, homeward bound from Madras, has been completely wrecked off Cape Guardafui. The Captain, and eleven of the crew, have perished.

Madrid July 20.—Cholera, which was reported to be decreasing last week has reappeared with greater virulence, and is spreading throughout Spain. Nineteen hundred cases are recorded, and eight hundred deaths were registered on the 19th July,

Paris July 20.—The Monetary conference of the Latin Union assembled here to day.

Suakim July 21.—News have been received that the rebels attacked Kassala in force on the 15th and 16th June respectively, but were repulsed with a loss of three thousand.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, *Bow-Bazar Street.*)

(SESSION 1885 to 1886.)

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S.J., C. I.E. on *Thursday*, the 30*th Inst.*, at 7-30 P. M.

Subject : The Lever and the theory of the Balance.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S. F.I.C., &c., on *Saturday*, the 1*st August*, at 4-30 P.M.

Subject : Sodium and its Salts : Manufacture of Soap.

Admission Fee, in advance, for all the courses of lectures to be delivered during the session Rs. 6, exclusive of the fee for practical demonstrations; for 12 consecutive lectures Rs. 1-8 ; for a single lecture *Annas* 4.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR M. D,
July 25th, 1885. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JULY 27, 1885.

THE INDIAN COPYRIGHT BILL.

THE first attempt at creating a vested right in books and providing legal protection for it was made in India in 1847. Act XX. of that year was a short one, and confined to books only. It was modified in 1867, but not to any large extent. The primary object continued to be new books, and very little was thought of besides them. With the progress of art in India other kinds of property came to the fore, and needed protection; and the new project of law is designed to supply this. The objects to which the new law is to apply have been classed under six heads. The first of course covers books ; the second head applies to public lectures after delivery ; the 3rd to sculptures and casts ; the 4th to engravings and lithographs; the 5th to drawings, paintings and photographs ; the 6th to press telegrams. The provisions in regard to books have been copied from the old law with considerable and, generally speaking, decided improvements. In framing rules for the next four heads, Mr. Ilbert has been guided mainly by the provisions of Lord John Manners' Bill. The object is a good one, and the plan in which it has been proposed to be carried out is, on the whole, fair. The law of copyright is only the law of patents applied to intellectual work, and whatever justifies the one equally applies to the other. It is scarcely necessary for us to notice seriatim the different provisions made for affording adequate protection to authors of books and of works of fine art. There are, however, two or three points to which we feel called upon to take exception.

The first is the definition of "High Court." It is so worded as to exclude the High Courts of Bombay, Madras and Allahabad. This cannot but prove peculiarly vexatious, the definition being "Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Fort William." The High Court is to afford protection in cases of disputes which cannot be left to the care of minor courts. For instance, when the owner of a copyright, after the death of the author refuses to republish a book and public interest requires that it should be republished, the High Court is to grant a license. (Section 9.) This is quite right and proper—just as it should be ; but as the definition now stands the people of Madras and Bombay must come to Calcutta before the license can be obtained, and the trouble, expense and annoyance will be more than what any body would care to incur for its sake, and the public would suffer by the non-publication of a good book. In fact, the section defeats its object by making the remedy proposed inaccessible. Nor is there any appreciable object to be derived by the restriction. It would be absurd to suppose that the Madras or the Bombay High Court would fail to do substantial justice in such cases, or that there is any speciality in the Calcutta High Court which would enable it to do the thing better. In short, the law amounts to a practical denial of justice.

The time fixed in sub-section (3) of Section 10 for registration of books is one month from the date of first publication. This is too short. There are many valid reasons, why an author cannot, under particular circumstances, such as a sudden attack of serious illness, or an urgent necessity to go to a distant place—circumstances inseparable from ordinary civilized life and absolutely unavoidable—get the registry effected within the specified time ; and in the face of such circumstances it would be a grave injustice to deprive him of the benefits derivable from a book on the preparation of which he may have spent years, or even the best part of his life. The extension of the time to three months would by no means be unreasonable. True, possible complications might arise within the three months of grace, but they might as easily arise within a month, and the remedy in the one case should be as good as in the other, and a remedy for it can be easily provided.

We come next to the provisions made with regard to "Engravings and Photographs" (Sections 33 to 35). The definition of engraving says—

"Engraving shall mean any such print, whether an historical print, or a print of any portrait, conversation, landscape, or *architecture*, or any other print as a person has either, (*a*) himself, invented, designed, engraved, etched or worked in mezzotinto or chiaro-oscuro ; or (*b*) caused to be engraved, etched or worked in mezzotinto or chiaro-oscuro ; or (*c*) engraved, etched or worked or caused to be engraved etched or worked, in mezzotinto or chiaro-oscuro from any printing or sculpture within the meaning of this Act, either *ancient* or modern, and shall include any print whether colored or otherwise, taken by lithography or other mechanical process." Section 35 makes this applicable to photography and sculpture. The objection we entertain to this arises from the two words which we have italicised. If the first photographer or engraver of a piece of "ancient" sculpture, or an "ancient" building, be allowed to have copyright for his life time and 30 years after, serious impediment would be thrown in the way of research. An engraving or photograph may be defective, or not very vivid, or not to one's taste, and it may be necessary or desirable to produce another in the interest of general knowledge ; but nothing of the kind can be done under the law during the currency of the copyright. Even for new publications fresh prints would be necessary, but they cannot be produced without transgressing the law, or paying heavily for royalty or permission, which may be refused. Take for instance a woodcut of the Ellora caves published in Bombay ; it cannot, under the present wording of the law, be reproduced in Calcutta even for the sake of juxtaposition and comparison with a similar cave that may be discovered on this side of India. Protection is wanted for the exercise of the intellect in originating designs, and for heavy outlay in carrying them out, and not for mere mechanical labour which in a first and second copying is exactly alike. We are of opinion, therefore, that for the sake of public convenience the law should confine its purview to *original designs*, and clearly, in specific terms, exclude ancient sculptures, ancient or mediæval architectural remains, and antiquarian objects, just as in the case of old books.

At first sight the law for the protection of press telegrams appears to be fair and reasonable. When one lays out a large capital in obtaining some thing new, it is fair that he should be protected in the full enjoyment of the fruits of his enterprise. But the measure of the protection to be given is governed by the *vis major* of public convenience. It is for the good of the public that the protection is given, and it should always be withheld where it is likely to be prejudicial to that good. This may be looked upon as an axiom in connexion with patents and copyrights, and it is fully admitted by the Bill, when it assigns a monopoly of years in respect to other things, and restricts the privilege to 24 hours only in regard to telegrams. The cost of a telegram is often much greater than that of an ordinary original design, and yet the latter is protected to the extent of a life-time and 30 years, and the former is limited to 24 hours. No consideration but that of public convenience would have justified this disparity. In the interest of the public we hold even this circumscribed protection not desirable. Important news, such as the sudden dissolving of Parliament, the resignation of a ministry, the declaration of a war, the failure of a large bank, or other crisis, should have the earliest and widest publicity, and no private interest should stand in the way. The evil of restriction is not confined to the mere retardation of news ; it creates serious mischief. News, once published, travels rapidly from mouth to mouth, and in its progress is so transmuted as to cease to be what it originally was, and thereby becomes a cause of alarm, commotion and loss. In India political disturbances might easily arise from false alarms. The monetary loss in the case of opium telegrams is sometimes immense, within a very few hours. Hence it is not to the interest of Government to allow false rumours to circulate ; and nothing should be done, therefore, which is calculated to discourage the widest possible publicity to the latest authentic news. It is with this view that the tariff for press telegrams has been fixed at one-fourth the ordinary rates, and the Government often publishes foreign news through the Press Commissioner's Office to the de-

triment of the monetary value of private telegrams. It is observable also that the Bill itself contravenes the principle of protection for private enterprise in favor of public good. Section 23 deprives the privilege of copyright "in such portions of a newspaper as are chiefly intended to furnish news or comments on news." Now, such news costs money in collection, and comments thereon, meaning leaders, cannot be got without paying for them; still they are not protected, though by parity of reasoning they are as much entitled to protection as telegraphic news. And if the consideration of public convenience and general good should justify the denial of protection to ordinary news and leaders, it should likewise apply to telegrams. It might be said that the protection proposed does not stand in the way of public convenience, inasmuch as the protected papers can be easily purchased by all who require the news. But this is a fallacious argument, and does not meet the case at all, particularly in this country where the telegrams are published in English, and the bulk of the people know it not. There are upwards of a score of different languages and a hundred different dialects current in India and those who speak these will never buy that which they cannot understand; consequently they will have to go without news, or rely on such distorted news as that notoriously lying jade rumour can create. The people may be denounced as perverse for not all buying the *Bombay Gazette*, or the *Pioneer*; but that denunciation would not suffice to prevent the circulation of false and alarming news, and it should, therefore, be the duty of the Government to prevent the mischief by offering every possible facility to the dessemination of truthful news in the interest of the public it has to deal with. The principle is the same which justifies the reduction of the tariff for press telegrams. The linguistic difficulty apart, the impropriety of checking the circulation of authentic news has been so deeply felt in England that, notwithstanding the overwhelming influence of the *Times* newspaper, which spends the largest amount annually in press telegrams, it has not been deemed expedient to provide any restriction. And what is true in united, homogenous, mono-linguistic England is a hundredfold more so, in disunited, many-casted, multi-lingual India. In London there are three sets of journals every day; the morning journals, producing the telegrams of the preceding night; the midday journals, reproducing the telegrams of the *Times* and other leading papers; and the evening journals, copying the midday telegrams of those papers. Thus the original telegrams are not permitted to have an exclusive career for six hours, and yet no evil has been felt, nor private enterprise checked. The apprehension of evil from want of legal protection is, therefore, unreasonable. We do not write in the interest of native papers which should, but do not often, obtain their own private telegrams, but in that of the public—of the 250 millions of India—whose claims are paramount, and to whom we owe our entire allegiance; and in that behalf we hold the project of law to be objectionable. It is not unworthy of note here that the value of the protection offered is not appreciated by even many of those who are ostensibly to be most benefited by it. The *Englishman* newspaper, which incurs the largest expense in telegrams in Bengal, repudiates the benefit, and the *Pioneer* of Allahabad looks upon it as totally inadequate. Indeed, the only persons who will most benefit by the proposed protection will be the news-agents in Europe, particularly in London, and they are the last persons who are deserving of the privileges of a monopoly.

NATIVES IN THE COMMISSIONED RANKS OF THE ARMY.

THE present system of promoting men from the Ranks in the same Regiment has been strongly condemned by many high authorities, but it is still in full force. The question of granting direct commission in the army to Natives of birth and education was raised by Lord Napier of Magdala, when he was Commander-in-Chief in India. His lordship strongly insisted on the necessity of introducing a better class of men as Commissioned Native Officers of the Army. When the scheme for the re-organization of the Indian Army framed by the Government of Lord Northbrook was submitted to the India Office for sanction, the Marquis of Salisbury who was then the Secretary of State, remarked: "I cannot doubt but that under a better system of selection and training the Native officers of the Army will make themselves worthy of the confidence placed in them and of the improved position assigned to them." His Lordship then referred to the exertions which had been made by Lord Napier of Magdala for procuring the services of men of birth and education as officers in the Native Army, and expressed a hope that all future Commanders-in-Chief in India would pursue the same policy. But it is notorious that the efforts of Lord Napier in this direction were not seconded by the Commanding officers of Regiments. Lord Salisbury knew this very well. His lordship accordingly said:—"I would, however, suggest that the attention of the several Commanders-in-Chief be called to the subject; that they be urged to exercise special watchfulness over the Native officers, and to take every opportunity of directing the attention of Commandants of Regiments to their position and duties, and to the importance of giving to their Native officers the utmost encouragement, confidence and support." Again:—"The selection and appointment of a few Native gentlemen of good family, of approved loyalty, and of good education to hold the position of Native Commissioned officers with the regular army could not fail, especially if they had the further claim of being sons of distinguished Native officers, to promote a feeling of professional pride and self-respect among the other members of the same class, and to enhance the dignity and importance of their position." The desirability of granting direct commissions in the Army to educated Natives of good family was thus fully recognized by Lord Salisbury when he was Secretary of State for India. But the principle, laid down by his lordship eight years ago, has been honoured more in the breach than in the observance thereof. No proper measures were adopted to give effect to the new policy, and as the commanding officers of Regiments were opposed to it, nothing was done. These officers who did not co-operate with Lord Napier of Magdala in procuring a better class of native Commissioned officers for the Army could not be expected to fall in with the views of Lord Salisbury in this matter. So things have practically remained in the same state as before; and, with occasional exceptions, which only prove the rule, uneducated men who commenced life as sepoys on Rs. 7 a month rise to the position of Commissioned Native officers in the same regiment. It is impossible that such men should have any self-respect or a proper sense of their position and responsibilities. Although the status and duties of the Native officers in the Army have been much changed since the Mutiny, the mode of selecting and training them remains almost the same as before. At present the people of India are debarred from entering the Army except as Sepoys on a wretched pittance. There can be no doubt that if natives of good family and education are directly admitted into the Commissioned Rank of the Army, a tone would be imparted to native society, and the Native Army would be rendered more efficient than at present. No time should, therefore, be lost in giving full effect to the policy of granting direct commissions in the Army to natives of birth and approved loyalty.

But something more than this must be done if the Government desires to throw open to natives a military career suited to the capacity and aspirations of youths whose ancestors ruled provinces and commanded armies. The descendants of such men are not considered the equals of subalterns in the Army. In fact, Natives are rigidly excluded from the higher ranks of the military profession. There are thousands of young men of warlike races, who are pining away, because they cannot obtain employment suited to their capacity and aspirations. They will not accept a post in the subordinate judicial or executive service. Their ambition cannot rest satisfied with a Deputy Collectorship or Munsifship. They do not take any interest in the duties of landlord. The absence of all paths of acquiring distinction in the service of their own country has made them discontented with their position and demoralized them. "No elevation of character," writes Sir Thomas Munro, "can be expected among men who in the Military line cannot attain to any rank above that of Subadar, where they are as much below an Ensign as an Ensign is below the Commander-in-chief." Sir John Malcolm, writing in 1826, says: "In the native army as it is at present constituted, no native can rise to the enjoyment of any military command; that is he cannot, unless in extraordinary cases, when the European officers are sick or absent, expect to have under his orders, a body of more than thirty or forty men." Lord Ellenborough observes:—"If we desire to retain the empire we have acquired without incurring a cost far exceeding its value, we must abandon the exclusive British system, and nationalise our Government. It is entirely in accordance with all Eastern feeling to make military service the road to honour and to powers; and we cannot greatly err, if in the endeavour to obtain the same objects, we adopt generally the same policy as every successful conqueror from the time of Alexander to that of Akbar." These wise words were written in 1859 and though a quarter of a century has since elapsed nothing has been done in the direction of opening a higher career in the army to the ambition of qualified youths of warlike races. The army has, in fact, ceased to be a profession for men whose ancestors fought battles and conquered provinces for the Mogul Emperors. Under Mahomedan rule, Rajputs held important military commands. Under the British rule their descendants cannot rise beyond a subadarship in the Native Army. The exclusion of natives from higher posts in the Army has deprived the martial races of India of all chances of gratifying their ambition and acquiring distinction in the service of their own country. Our rulers should in this respect learn a lesson from the noble example which Russia has set in Central Asia. Mr. Robert Cust, one of the early pioneers of good government in the Punjab, writing on this subject, quotes the remark of General Loris Melikoff, an Armenian in the service of the Czar, to the effect that neither England in India, nor France in Algiers, dreams of giving a principal command to a Native, while on the Caucasus the highest positions are held by Natives. Mr. Cust then goes on to say:—"How different is the feeling in British India and the accepted policy of Government. Extensive provinces are left with Native Sovereigns, and this implies that they are deemed capable of exercising the highest offices of State over a people who are of precisely the same religion, race, and language as are our subjects. Yet within the province of British India, the natives of India are from a narrow jealousy systematically excluded from high civil office, though obviously fitted for it; and as to giving them a high military command, the idea would not be entertained. No nation that hopes to perpetuate its rule in a conquered country can safely act thus; if the Englishman stands thus haughtily apart the day of his expulsion is not far distant. The Great Roman Empire flourished so long, because it extended its citizenship to the whole world, and some of the greatest Emperors sprang from Liberian or Dalmatian colonies." The exclusion of natives from higher posts both in the Civil Service and in the Army is a serious defect in British rule in India. It arrested the attention of Lord Randolph Churchill when his lordship visited India last winter. Now that he has been placed at the head of the India office, will he do any thing to rectify this defect? If Russia could confer on her native subjects in Central Asia and the Caucasus the highest positions in the army, we do not see any reason why England should not pursue the same liberal and wise policy in India. Why should we not have Melikoffs and Alikhanoffs in the Indian Army? Why should it be impossible for native soldiers to rise to any rank above that of a Subaltern officer? Lord Randolph Churchill who, in his place in the House of Commons, stated the other day that discontent of a most serious kind existed in the Indian Army, should take the question of the higher employment of Natives in the military service into his careful and attentive consideration.

MR. LAING ON THE CENTRAL ASIAN QUESTION.

MR. SAMUEL LAING M. P., the best Finance Minister India has ever had, has contributed to the *Fortnightly Review* for June an able and thoughtful article on the Central Asian difficulty, under the title of "Peace with Russia." The writer's views on any question which is directly or indirectly connected with Indian finance cannot but possess a peculiar interest and value for our countrymen. As a Liberal in English politics, Mr. Laing has naturally felt it his duty to defend the policy which the Gladstone Cabinet pursued in Central Asia. It is needless to say that we do not agree with all that he says on this point, though his article has been described as the most forcible and effective defence of the attitude of the Liberal Government in the Afghan frontier dispute which has yet been heard, either in Parliament or out of it. He treats as unwise and unfair the hatred and jealousy of Russia which lies at the root of the Conservative foreign policy. After sketching the traditionally hostile policy of England towards Russia, Mr. Laing asks: "Is this policy a just or wise one? My conviction is that it is as irrational as it is immoral, and that it nas failed because it was from the first doomed, and rightly doomed, to failure. Take the case of Europe. Could it be right to condemn large masses of a Christian population to continue for ever under Turkish rule; to say that Athens, Belgrade, Bucharest, and Sophia should always remain ruins around the residence of a Turkish Pasha, because England was afraid of some remotely possible danger to her communications with India? Or could it be wise to make ourselves the cat's-paw to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for Austria, Germany—each so much more interested than ourselves in preventing any hostile power from occupying Constantinople? History has solved this question, and there is not much danger of our again repeating the mistake of the Crimean War, and lavishing our blood and treasure in a crusade to save Turkey from the effects of its own misgovernment, with the net result of setting up a military despot in France, who inaugurated the system of excessive armaments, and kept all Europe in hot water for a quarter of a century. But as regards Central Asia, the spirit of the same policy lingers about our Foreign Office, and has led us into our present difficulties. Looking at it dispassionately, to what steps does this policy amount? That districts in Central Asia, as large as France or Germany, and once the seats of populous cities and of a flourishing civilization, shall be kept eternally deserts. Why are they deserts? Because they have been so raided over by slave-hunting Turcomans that no one could till the ground without a musket in his hand and a tower of refuge within sight, and finally no one could venture to live there at all. I take the facts, not from Russian apologists but from the uniform testimony of our own newspaper correspondents. And why do we wish these districts to continue deserts? Because we are afraid of Russia getting within seven hundred miles of our Indian frontier. And why are we afraid? Because we prefer bringing in popular budgets to taking the necessary steps to place our naval and military establishments on a footing that would make our Indian frontier, humanly speaking, impregnable." A careful survey of Muscovite proceedings in Asia will convince any unprejudiced person that all this fear of Russia is not unfounded and unreasonable. Why does she make promises and pledges which she has no mind to redeem? We know very well the reiterated and solemn assurances which she gave regarding Khiva, Merv and Afghanistan. She declared in the plainest and most emphatic terms that she entertained no designs against the independence of Khiva and Merv, and that Afghanistan was entirely beyond the sphere of her political influence? Why did Russia make these solemn declarations when she had not the slightest intention to act up to them? She must thank herself for the suspicion and distrust with which her proceedings in Central Asia are looked upon. How can a sensible man persuade himself that Russia has no designs against India, when no less a personage than General Kaufmann himself has said that "the cost of absorbing the Khanates is to be recouped in the spoil of Delhi and Lahore?" The principle which Prince Gortchakoff laid down in his famous circular despatch of November 21, 1862, that annexations in Central Asia should stop only at the limits of states containing agricultural and commercial populations attached to the soil, is a most dangerous one. There is no knowing whether Russia will place Aghanistan in the category of states which she has assumed a right to annex to her Empire. Even the Duke of Argyll who always ridiculed the Russophobists and invented the well-known word "Mervousness" has been driven by the very force of facts to acknowledge that the declaration of Russia contained in the circular despatch mentioned above, leaves us in a most formidable position as regards as Afghanistan. How can it then be contended with any show of reason that all this fear of Russia is unfounded? We do not blame her for conquering and annexing province after province in Central Asia. In this respect she has merely followed the example which England had set in India, but she must not under any circumstances whatever be allowed to interfere with the dominions of the Amir. Let her fulfil her divine mission of spreading the blessings of peace and civilization coupled with the suppression of national liberty in the territories she has already annexed. She has no business to meddle with the affairs of Afghanistan in any way, to be followed by the whole or a hank of India. With India in her grasp she will repeat in Europe what the vandals did with the Empire of Rome. All balance of power will be lost, and there will be no native able to cope with the barbarian. This idea was not duly considered when Prussia and Austria robbed Denmark, and Prussia and Austria swallowed the small German states, and Russia dismembered Turkey, and hence it is that Germany and Russia have become a menace to all the rest of Europe. France would have swallowed Belgium had not England and Prussia protected it, and that is exactly what would be done to allay the earth-hunger of particular nations. It is to the interest of liberty and civililzation and humanity, to all that is dearest to men, that no one nation should be permitted to attain a dominant position.

In the concluding part of his article Mr. Laing asks—why with a well-nigh impregnable frontier do we fear Russian advance in Central Asia? He thus answers the question. "To tell the honest truth, because we do not like to go to the expense of keeping up a sufficient army to make ourselves perfectly secure. We keep an army in India of about 60,000 Europeans and 120,000 natives, *and this as much as India can support without imposing taxes which would make our rule unpopular.*" This enables us in an emergency to place, perhaps, 30,000 European soldiers and 60,000 natives on our North-Western frontier. But that is not quite enough to make us feel that we are absolutely safe. We ought to be able, at any moment, when serious danger threatened, to send at a moment's notice to India another complete *corps d' armee* of 25,000 or 30,000 men, with ample field artillery and small reserve of European cavalry. Transport and light cavalry could be provided in India and native troops, Sikhs, Goorkhas, Rajputs, and the pick of the armies of the allied States could easily provide auxiliaries for this European nucleus: so that our army on the frontier might, in less than three months, be raised to a total of 60,000 Europeans and 100,000 picked native troops." It should be noted that while recommending an increase in the European army by 25,000 men or about 50 per cent. Mr. Laing distinctly says that the cost of the same should be borne by the English tax-payer. He thinks that an extra penny on the income tax would suffice to provide the additional 25,000 European troops required for the security of India. Considering the great material value of India to England and the fact that the acquisition of this splendid Indian Empire has not cost the English tax-payer one single farthing, it is not certainly too much to expect him to bear an extra penny on the income tax for increasing the strength of the European army. Mr. Laing's opinion that India cannot provide such new charges should carry very great weight with the British public. But even with an increase in the European army such as has been recommended by Mr. Laing, Russia must not be allowed to interfere with Afghanisthan. Once the boundary line to the north of Herat is definitely laid down, "Thus far shalt thou go and no further" must be the message of warning conveyed to the war-party in St. Petersburgh. They must be clearly given to understand that any attempt to cross that limit will be regarded as a *casus belli* and followed immediately by a declaration of war.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S DESPATCH ON THE TENANCY ACT.

IT is over. The battle has been fought and lost. The zemindars have been routed at every point, and the Act is to be left to exercise its influence for weal or woe on the destinies of the people of Bengal, until a new avatar should arise and devise another change. This issue was apprehended all along. However strong the faith of the people of India in the high sense of justice of our rulers, it was felt that the contending parties were unequally matched, and that the weak one must at the end go to the wall. Great and liberal and noble as was the statesmanship which dictated the Permanent Settlement, it was of too exceptional a character to be lasting. Soon after the departure from India of the great men who accomplished the Settlement, there arose a steadily growing desire to upset it, and diverse attempts were made to bring on a change. Some forty years ago Sir Frederick (then Mr.) Halliday went the length of announcing, in an official minute, that it was to the interest of Government that the sale law should be made so stringent as would drive all Zemindaris to auction, in order that Government may buy them up at a nominal price. The plan, however, did not answer. The position of the East India Company was so peculiar that nothing very overt could be daringly attempted. With the dissolution of the Company things became more convenient, and five-and-thirty years' unremitting exertions have culminated in complete success. The weak subject praying for justice is in no condition to contend against the firm determination of a despotic Government earnestly engaged in increasing the "taxable area" of the country by setting aside all inconvenient obligations. This is manifest from the whole history of the Bill which has now become the law of the land. That history, however, has been so often and so fully discussed here and in England that it would be an infliction on our readers if we repeated it. We cannot, however, allow this opportunity to pass without adverting to a few facts connected with the Secretary of State's approval of the Act.

So long ago as July 14, 1884, the Secretary of State gave the most emphatic promise that he would do nothing without giving his most earnest consideration to the memorial of the zemindars. Adverting to a representation of the Central Committee of Landholders, the Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department, in a letter to the Secretary to the Central Committee, stated —"HisLordship adds that the most careful attention will be given to the arguments of the Memorialists when he receives the Bill as finally settled." In the Debate in the House of Lords, on March 12, the Earl of Kimberley said; "It would be undesirable that he should anticipate the result of a careful examination of the Bill when it came before him officially." Immediately after the passing of the Bill, the President of the British Indian Association telegraphed to Lord Kimberley praying that he would withhold his assent to the Act until His Lordship has had an opportunity of taking into consideration the memorial of the Association on the subject. This was a necessary step, as under the rules of Government the memorial had to be sent through the Bengal Government, and could not reach England until some time after the Government of India's despatch forwarding the Act for approval would arrive there. The reply to this telegram was wired to the Government of India on March 25, and it distinctly informed the President, Maharaja Narendra Krishna, that the Secretary of

State "had no doubt that the memorial which the Landholders of Bengal were preparing will reach him in ample time through the regular channel." The Memorial, a necessarily long one, was sent to the Bengal Office on May 7, but returned for signature on every page, and resubmitted on the 12th. It took a month then to pass on from the Bengal Office to the Home Department, there to be ready for despatch. As far as we are informed, it left the Home Office on June 13, and could not under any circumstance have reached England before the 1st of July. In the mean time Lord Kimberley forgot or overlooked his promise to give full consideration to the memorial before giving his assent to the Act, and on the 23rd of June signed the despatch, giving it his sanction. Nor were the circumstances under which he affixed his signature in any way creditable to a high officer in his position and concerning a matter of such grave importance. On June 12, Mr. Gladstone formally announced from his place in the House of Commons that the Ministry had resigned, and that Lord Salisbury had been summoned by Her Majesty to Balmoral, where he had arrived. The House then adjourned to the 19th, and the New Cabinet was formed on the 18th, and Lord Kimberley in signing the despatch on the 23rd did the act when he was *defunctio officis*. True, he had not, owing to the hitch about an understanding between Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone, actually made over charge, but that does not in any way mitigate the impropriety of transacting important business after one's resignation had been already accepted. But there is yet another impropriety to notice. The *Englishman* of Friday last describes it thus :

"The Act had been considered and discussed by the special Committee of the Members of Council who were selected for the purpose, and in the course of their deliberations they had hammered out a draft despatch, which was practically unanimous. Lord Kimberley had seen and approved of this draft despatch; so that, when the full Council met, and the draft despatch was laid on the Council table by the Revenue Secretary, Lord Kimberley announced his intention of signing it, and then and there he affixed his signature to it. Within the next twenty-four hours he had ceased to hold office; and it consequently became a question by whom the so-called despatch copy of the document would be signed. But, according to rule and precedent, Lord Kimberley had to sign the despatch copy, though he was no longer in office; *and the date of the despatch was accommodated to the time of his tenure of office.* If Lord Kimberley had not boldly signed the despatch, it remains a matter for curious speculation how Lord Randolph Churchill would have dealt with the measure."

The idea of one of Her Majesty's Secretary of State thus committing a fraud on the law is so horrible that we feel compelled to believe that our contemporary has been misinformed, and that such a thing did not happen. But in no way can we get over the difficulty of signing the original draft several days after the resignation. The fact is there was a positive determination to carry out the law, and as it was well-known that Lord Randolph Churchill, and, indeed, the whole Conservative party were opposed to it, it was necessary to resort to practices which in a Deputy Magistrate in Bengal would have led to his immediate dismissal. As the despatch has not yet been published we are not in a position to say anything about it. If its arguments be not much stronger than the one which has been reported in the papers —the inference deduced from the universal condemnation of the Act by the people of this country, it must be a poor affair, indeed. The law is opposed alike by the Zemindar and the ryot, ergo it must be right, for it especially favors neither party. Had it been opposed by one of the parties, it must have been right still, for the opposing party could be easily denounced as an interested one. In neither case can it be bad. So long as those who have devised it and approved of it hold it to be good, it must be so and had they not approved of it, they would have never devised it. Verily, if language was given to some people for hiding their thoughts, it is equally true that logic was given to man to make the worse appear the better reason.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

PRINCESS BEATRICE, the youngest daughter of our beloved Sovereign, was married to Prince Henry Battenburgh on the 23rd instant. The Princess was given away by the Queen Empress. As loyal and devoted subjects, we offer our warmest congratulations to our Sovereign on this auspicious occasion. That the bride and the bridegroom may live long and happy is the earnest prayer of all Her Majesty's subjects in Her Indian Empire.

THE PIONEER hears that Sir Charles Turner's prospect of obtaining one of the earliest vacant seats in the India Council at Westminister is considered excellent.

THERE HAS BEEN a tempest in a tea-pot in the Deputy Magistrate's Court at Sealdah. Mr. Barrow, Barrister-at-Law, Mr. E. G. Buskin, and Major Thomas were prosecuted by the Eastern Bengal Railway authorities, for travelling without tickets from Barrackpore to Sealdah. Mr. Barrow has been fined Rs. 1-5, the amount of his fare. The charges against Mr. Buskin have been met by a fine of 14 annas and those against Major Thomas by a fine of one anna. The prosecutions, as the Magistrate very properly remarked, were ill-advised, as the Railway authorities must have been well aware that there was not the slighest intention of fraud on the part of the accused.

ALTHOUGH the regulations in respect of leave, allowances, gratuities and pensions, for the Uncovenanted Servants of Government, have generally been framed in a spirit that is certainly not niggardly, yet the omissions, accidental or deliberate, that one may notice in them are scarcely worthy of a great Government like ours. The ministerial assistants of some State offices, for no reason that we can see, have, under the rules, been refused the privilege of retiring, after continued good service, on pension. As an example we may mention the case of the assistants in the offices of the Deputy Surgeon Generals. By law the Deputy Surgeon Generals are Subordinate to the Surgeon General, and as such they have to attend to a variety of duties. Some clever Secretary having at some period discovered that the definition of Uncovenanted Government Servant as framed by the wisdom of the Legislature excludes the clerks in the Deputy Surgeon General's Offices, these ministerial assistants have to retire without gratuity or pension. Not that they do not draw Government money or do work that does not concern the State. But the definition as framed of a State-servant is supposed to exclude them. According to the theory that prevails, the salaries of these clerks are paid from the establishment allowances of the Deputy Surgeon Generals, and the work they do is on behalf of their office masters. We do not care to discuss what the right interpretation of the definition should be. All that we would urge is that it is unworthy of a great Government to take such advantage of mere verbal inaccuracy. There are, we believe, in all only eleven divisions and districts of medical supervision of Deputy Surgeon Generals, and the office establishment of a Deputy Surgeon General, consisting of a Head Clerk and two or three subordinate clerks, goes up to the high figure of Rs. 150 a month. The duties of these clerks are as onerous as those of the ministerial assistants of any other State department. If the Code really excludes such servants of Government from its beneficial operation, it is apparently an anomaly that should be rectified without much ado. We dare say that if the position of these servants attracts the attention of the higher authorities, it would be changed for the better, even if the change necessitates an alteration of the Code itself.

FROM the days of Lord Dalhousie the cry has always been "down with native prejudice." If a Hindu lad declined to sit on the same form with a mehter, it was rank prejudice of the most detestable character, and from the grave august statesmen in the Council Chamber to the street preacher, there was no Englishman and Christian who did not denounce it as an unpardonable sin. Lord Dalhousie issued a special edict to prevent such prejudice being listened to in Government schools of the country, and the Anglo-Indian journals sang io pæans of praise in honor of his liberality. The same Lord Dalhousie ruled that the Mehter and the Maulavi should be forced to travel in the same railway carriage. Since then this matter has come up repeatedly before subsequent Governors-General, Governors and chief administrators, more frequently in the Bombay side than in Bengal, and the rulings and orders have always been the same ; no toleration for caste prejudice on any account whatever. As for our school masters and school books, no topic derived from them more unmitigated anathema than caste. In time our boys began to imbibe the lessons taught, and the standing subject of animadversion in our Debating Clubs, has been caste. The Missionary and the Editor were at one, and always harping in the same tune. A kind-hearted medical gentleman once told us that many years ago a pension roll was once laid before a Medical Board, and the first name on it was that of a Brahman and the last that of a low caste person, and, as the roll could not be changed, he, the doctor, began the examination of the candidates for pension from the bottom of the roll, coming to the Brahman last. The ill-fated Ilbert Bill has, however, changed all that. The warmest advocates of caste, as far as it concerns the European, are our English rulers, and the Bombay Government, which had hitherto fought the battle of the ant-icaste men, has now by an irony of fate become their opponent. The Justice Hurridas incident has led to the issue of a Government order that first-class carriages should be kept in reserve at all the principal stations on the Bombay side to provide for such contingencies as a native demanding a first-class seat in a carriage occupied by Europeans. This is not enough. To save all unpleasantness and for the sake of protecting the sanctity of English caste from offensive contamination, the proper course should be to have reserved carriages separately for Europeans and Native in every train —say the present white carriages for the white man and his whitty-brown Indian descendants, and a set of black carriages for the black man exclusively. This is, perhaps, the only way to solve the difficulty satisfactorily.

IN THE Municipal Meeting room in the south facade of the Town Hall there are now two pictures which are worthy of notice. The first is a half length portrait of the late Dr. K. M. Bannerji, by Mr. Caddy. The design of the picture is good, the pose of the subject is spirited and at the same time perfectly natural, the likeness faithful, and the coloring excellent. On the whole this is by far the best portrait from the brush of the artist that we have seen. The Dr. is represented in his academic gown and this makes him look a little bigger in size than what he was ; but those who look upon it as a defect are mistaken. The picture is a memorial one, and intended to be hung up in a large hall and seen from a distance, and the artist has wisely provided for it by the size he has adopted. All artists do so who know any thing of their profession. Had the picture been intended for a small drawing room the case would have been different. The critics, it appears, did not note this difference. The gown is the most appropriate badge of the departed scholar, and we are particular glad that it has been represented in the picture. The second picture is a full length portrait of the Hon'ble Kristodas Pal, by Babu Pramatha Nath Mitra, a pupil of the late Mr. Hudson. In it the pose is good, quite characteristic of our late lamented friend and predecessor, but the picture is so miserably hung that no one can judge of the artistic quality of its painting from the position it occupies on the southern wall. The only thing that falls on the eyes of the beholder is a blaze of light from the two southern windows opposite to him, and the picture is lost. We wonder who the wise men were who selected the spot for the picture.

We have lately seen a second picture of our predecessor. It is a half length, painted by Mr. Muir White in his usual style, for the meeting room of the British Indian Association. Mr. White's works are so well known to, and appreciated by, the public that no word of commendation for them is needed from us.

GENERAL GRANT is dead. The earthly career of the great hero of Vicksburg is finished. His name was on every body's lips during the last revolutionary war. He fought on the side of liberty and freedom, and triumphantly won the noble cause in which he was engaged. He has immortalised himself, and all lovers of right, truth and justice will cherish his memory with respect. He was twice President of the Great Republic, and was confidently looking forward, we understand, for his third election. But the supreme Disposer of human events chose otherwise. The great General visited India in 1877. He was not a man of words, but his very appearance showed that he was a man of stern and inflexible purpose. He was simple in his habits and earnestly religious. Though he was a soldier by profession, he was a true lover of peace. His last days were not very happy. He lost his fortune in a recent American failure, and suffered long from a painful disease. But neither disease nor misfortune could damp his spirit. He was "a real prince" of the people, and his death will be mourned wherever his name is known.

THE FOLLOWING is the list of examiners appointed by the Syndicate to conduct the University examinations of 1886:

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

English—Head Examiner, Mr. F. J. Rowe; Mr. H. M. Percival, Babu N. N. Ghose, Mr. Hector, Mr. A. H. Pirie, (Lucknow) Mr. T. R. Read. (Ajmere,) Mr. W. McCulloch, Mr. R. Carter, Babu Nilkanta Mozumdar, Babu Prasanna Kumar Lahiri.

Mathematics, Head Examiner, The Rev. Mr. Ashton; Mr. A Macdonnell, Mr. J. S. Slater, Babus Ramani Nath Chatterjee, Bepin Behary Gupta, Sib Chundra Guin, Haridas Gargari.

Sanskrit,—Head Examiner, Babu Nilmani Mukerji; Babus Kali Prasanna Bhuttacharji, Brojonath De, Kailas Chunder Dutta, Golap Chandra Sircar, Gopal Chundra Gupta, Gauri Sankar Ghosal.

Hindi,—Babu Ram Missra Sastri; Orya.—Babu Ram Prosanna Mukerjee.

History and Geography,—Head Examiner, Mr. R. Parry; Babu Girija Bhusan Mokerjee, Mr. J. C. Bose, Mr. C. A. Andrews, Babu P. Mukerjee, (Rajshai) Mr. W. Young, Mr. K.S. Macdonald, Babu Krishna Vihari Sen, Debendra Bijoy Bosu.

F. A. EXAMINATION.

English.—Mr. E. Mann, Mr. A. C. Edwards.

Mathematics,—Messrs. Mowat and Gilliland.

Sanskrit.—Babus Ramgati Nyayaratna, Haraprasad Sastri.

History,—Mr. M. Prothero.

Logic,—Rev. Mr. W. Smith (General Assembly)

Physics,—Mr. E. F. Mondy, Rev. E. Lafont.

B. A. EXAMINATION.

English.—Mr. K. Deighton, Mr. J. Hewlett.

Mathematics,—Mr. W. Booth, Mr. T. C. Lewis (Lahore.)

Sanskrit,—Babu K. K. Battacharjee, Pundit M. C Nyayaratna.

History,—Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. F. Hœrnle.

Mental and Moral Science,—Mr. Gough, Mr. A. Thompson (Agra.)

Chemistry,—Mr. A. Pedler.

Physics,—Mr. S. A. Hill.

Botany,—Mr. Prain.

Physiology and Geology,—Mr. Cunningham.

Arabic & Latin and Greek,—Mr. H. S. Jaruth and Abdul Khair, Mr. C. W. R. Tepper, Mr. W. R. Macdonnell.

We reserve our remarks on the list for our next issue.

WE DRAW the attention of our readers to an advertisement, which appears in another column, of the Calcutta Port Trust, inviting tenders for a loan of seventy-five lakhs of Rupees at 4½ per cent. interest upon debentures. This loan, it will be remembered, has been sanctioned by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for the construction of the Kidderpore Docks. The payment of interest on the debentures has been secured by the guarantee of the Secretary of State.

THE INHABITANTS of Midnapore and Howrah have memorialised His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for the removal of the head-quarters of the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, from Burdwan to Howrah (or Hooghly.) The Memorialists says:

"Since 1871 the removal of the Head quarters from Burdwan was strongly recommended by successive Commissioners of the Division and their suggestions were accepted by Government, the only question remaining at issue was between Howrah and Hooghly. Thus Howrah being the most centrically situated in the Division, it occupies the same position in it as Alipore does in the Nuddea (now Presidency) Division and has the same preferential claim over all others to be the Divisional Head quarters. Your humble memorialists, therefore, crave the indulgence to solicit the Government to reconsider its order and to retransfer the Head quarters to Howrah, or at least to Hooghly, where it was, changing the name to "Western Division," as comprising the Western Districts of Bengal.

The Memorialists have shown by facts and figures in their Memorial that the claim of Howrah (or Hooghly) to be the head quarters of the Burdwan Division is superior to that of Burdwan. We feel sure the Bengal Government will give attentive consideration to the prayer of the Memorialists.

THE CASE OF Laidman vs. Hearsey is over, and the accused has been acquitted. It came out in the course of the trial, that Mr. Laidman had been removed from Bulundshahar for having ordered a native to be beaten in his court, that he was still in the habit of calling natives in his court *badmashes* and *haramzadas*; and in the proceedings out of which the present case arose, he had warned one of the parties not to appeal against his judgment, because they would find it expensive to do so. We cannot understand how Mr. Laidman, after he had applied the savoury epithet of *haramzada* to an upcountry native, could come out of the court-house without meeting with the return which such courteous language deserved. The man who was honored with the epithet was perhaps a mild Hindu, of a philosophic turn of mind, who laughed with scorn at the boorish conduct of Mr. Laidman, and trusted to Government to bring its officer to his senses. If he thought so he was greatly mistaken. For his vagaries and eccentric conduct at Bulandshahar Mr. Laidman received a mild reprimand. The severest punishment that our Government inflicts on the offender in such cases is to transfer him from one district to another where he may choose new victims at his pleasure. Mr. Laidman's is not a solitary case; it is only a type of many others among our Mafassil magistracy. What he did is done frequently by a good number of his brother officers. Our countymen are at the mercy of these tyrannical officers without the slightest chance of getting any redress from Government of their grievances. It is useless to appeal to Provincial Governments, or even the India Government for justice. Local influences are so strong that no heed whatever is given to the appeal of the people in such cases. In justice to Sir Alfred Lyall, who is much respected in the North West for his broad and catholic views with regard to all administrative questions, we must say that his refusal to inquire into Captain Hearsey's charges against Mr. Laidman does not necessarily imply that he approved of the conduct of the latter gentleman. The antecedents of Sir Alfred would belie such a supposition. It appears to us that the only motive of His Honor in giving instructions to prosecute Mr. Hearsey was to throw light on all the facts of the case by a *public inquiry*. A *private* inquiry would have been worse than useless. The public would have known nothing of the facts; there would have been no public exposure, and the offender would not have been covered with ignominy. Now that we know the exact measure of Mr. Laidman's offences, let us see how he is dealt with.

WE HAVE RECEIVED from Mr. Portman of the Andaman Islands a Notice regarding a proposed collection of the Musical instruments and Musical Literature of all Oriental and Extra-European nations. The collection is to be deposited in the Oxford University for the benefit of musical students, and for the advancement of science. A series of circulars have been issued containing questions on different branches of Music, which would, if properly answered, bring to light many important facts relating to Oriental music. These questions refer to vocal music, musical instruments, compositions, performers, cultivation, and traditions. All lovers of music are interested in the carrying out of the scheme, and we have no doubt they will heartily support Mr. Portman in his laudable endeavour to make the music of Oriental nations better known in Europe

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WE HAVE to acknowlege with thanks the receipt of the following publications:—

1. Diseases of the Eye in Bengali by Dr. Lal Madhub Mookerjee.
2. Indian Telegraph Guide, Part I, July, 1885.
3. Returns of the Rail-borne Traffic of Bengal during the quarter ending 31st March 1885.
4. Indian Telegraph Guide, Part II, July 1885.
5. Taxation of Agricultural Improvements—a paper by Javeri Lal Umiashanker Yajnic, Esq.
6. Shonni Shohaga by Babu Dijendranath Tagore.
7. Journal of the National Indian Association for July, 1885.

DR DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Ventnor, writes:—"For many years I have, in private practice, exclusively prescribed the Cod Liver Oil of Dr. de Jongh, for a large and intimate experience of its superiority as a remedial agent in appropriate cases to other Cod Liver Oils ignorantly lauded on account of their comparative testelessness and lightness of colour. More recently I have had, in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption here, an opportunity of instituting a more extensive and systematic comparison, and I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that Dr. de Jongh's Oil was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit, Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Disease of the Chest." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Maharajah of Denkanal	13	4	0
Divisional Supdt. of Works, Bhaugulpore	6	12	0
G. Heatherly Esq., Ulwar	13	4	0
M. J. Gilbert Esq., Fureedpore	1	8	0
R. N. Narain Singh, Chuprah	5	0	0
Babu Gyan Chunder Roy, Goolgunge	1	0	0
,, Uma Churn Kur, Chittagong	10	0	0
,, Chunder Nath Roy Chowdry, Menakhan	6	10	0
,, Durga Das Dutt, Meral	10	0	0
,, Anund Chunder Mullick, Rungpore	13	4	0
,, Kartick Chunder Patuck, Goalparah	1	4	0
,, Ramdhary Sahai, Tirhut	2	8	0

ERRATA.

For P. N. Borooah Esq., Goalpara, Rs. 10-8, Read Rs. 0 8 0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette—*22nd July*, 1885.

General,—13th July,—Moulvie Syed Obedulla, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Backergunge, is allowed leave for twenty-eight days, from date he availed himself of it.

14th July,—Mr F W Duke, Asst Magte and Collr, Hooghly, is transfd to Beerbhoom, and posted to the Sudder Station of that dist.

17th July—Baboo Kunja Behary Chatterjee, B A, is apptd to act as Dy Magte and Dy Collr, and is posted to the sudder station of the dist of Bankoora.

Mr A C Brett, Dist and Sess Judge, Mozufferpore, is allowed leave for three months, from 14th August.

18th July—Mr H A Cockerell, C S I, Member of the Board of Revenue, is allowed leave for twenty six days, from 9th August.

29th July—Baboo Deno Nath Chuckerbutty, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Sarun, is allowed leave for twenty-one days.

Moulvie Syed Wajid Hossain, Sub Dy Collr Hajipore, Mozufferpore, is allowed leave for one month from 23rd inst.

Mr F Wyer, Magte and Collr, Dacca, is allowed leave for three months, from 14th August.

Mr A A Wace, C S has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for four months.

21st July—Mr H H Risley is appointed to act as Secy to the Govt of Bengal in the Revenue and Genl Dept during the absence, on leave, of Mr A P MacDonnell from 11th July.

Mr F W Duke, Asst Magte and Collr, Beerbhoom, is vested with the powers of a Dy Collr.

In modification of the orders of 24th January last, Baboo Umesh Chunder Banerjee, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Rajmehal Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for thirty days, from 7th Feby.

Mr R M Towers, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Midnapore, is promoted to the first grade of Dist and Sess Judges, from 8th May, vice the Hon'ble H Beverley.

Mr T D Beighton, Jt-Magte and Dy Collr on furlough, is apptd to be a Dist and Sess Judge of the second grade, from 8th May, vice Mr. R M Towers.

Mr C W Bolton, Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal, is apptd to be a Jt-Magte and Dy Collr of the first grade from 8th May, vice Mr T D Beighton.

Mr Bolton will continue to act as Magte and Collr of Gya until further orders.

Mr E N Baker, Offg Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal, is confirmed in that appt from 8th May, vice Mr. C W Bolton.

Mr E H C Walsh, Asst Magte and Collr, Burdwan, is invested with the powers of Depy Collr.

Mr C W E Pitter, Asst Magte and Collr, Dacca, is vested with the powers of a Dy Collr.

Mr S J Douglas, Offg Jt-Magte and Dy Collr, is posted temply to the sudder station of the 24-Pergunnahs dist.

This cancels the order of the 7th April, posting him to the sudder station of the dist of Chittagong.

Mr A Ahmed, Asst Magte and Collr, Patna, is vested with the powers of a Depy Collr.

Mr C B Garrett, Addnl Dist and Sess Judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly, is apptd to act as Dist and Sess Judge of Monafferpore, during the absence of Mr. A C Brett.

Mr R F Rampini Dist and Sess Judge, Dacca, on furlough, is apptd to act as Addnl Dist and Sess Judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr C B Garret.

The following probationary Dy Magtes and Dy Collrs are promoted temply to the seventh grade of the Sub-Ex-Service :—

Baboo Ram Churn Lal, Offg Dy Magte and Dy Collr, on special duty, Mozufferpore.

Mr W H Thomson, Offg Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Burdwan.

Mr. D Sunder Offg Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Buxa Julpigori.

Baboo Syama Kumud Mookerjee, Offg Dy Magte and Dy Colr Rungpore.

Baboo Ganga Narian Roy, Offg Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Beerbhoom, on leave.

Baboo Nilkanta Sarkar, Offg Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Fureedpore.

Moulvi Sakhawat Hossian, Offg Dy Magte and Dy Collr, on special duty.

Baboo Sirat Chunder Chatterjee, Offg Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Dinagegore.

The folowing gentlemen are apptd to act temply as Dy Magtes and Dy Collrs, until further orders:—

Baboo Priya Nath Mookerjee, M A.

Baboo Ram Sadan Bhattacharjee, M A,

Baboo Jagut Chunder Bose B, A.

Baboo Gungadhur Ghose, Excise Inspr, Presy Divn.

Baboo Abinash Chunder Sen, Excise Inspr, Rajsheye Divn.

Baboo Prokash Chunder Ray, Excise Inspr, Patna Divn.

Baboo Umesh Chunder Sen, Excise Inspr, Chittagong Divn.

Baboo Nobo Coomar Chuckerbutty.

Baboo Prokash Chunder Roy, Offg Dy Magte and Dy Colr, is posted to the sudder station of the Chumparun dist.

Police—18th July—Mr J Lambert, C I E, Dy Comr of Police, Calcutta, is apptd to act as Comr of Police, Calcutta, in addn to his own duties during the absence, on leave, of Mr H L Harrison, from date he joined his additional apptmt.

Mr Lambert is also apptd to act as Presdt of the the Boiler Commission, vice Mr Harrison, on leave.

Mr R F H Pughe, Dist Supdt of Police, Sarun, is allowed leave for fifteen days, from date he may avail himself of it.

21st July—Mr E St George Kaye, Asst Supdt of Police, reported his departure from India on furlough on 3rd May.

Maj H M Ramsay, Dist Supdt of Police, Monghyr, is allowed leave for three months, from date he may avail himself of it.

Mr T C Orr, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Chittagong, is allowed leave for eighteen days, from date he availed himself of it.

Registration—13th July—Baboo Mohesh Chunder Sen, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Maldah, is apptd to be also Sudder Sub-Regtr of Maldah from 8th April 1885, vice Baboo Bhoirub Nath Palit, transfd.

Syed Mahomed Hossain is apptd to be Rural Sub-Regtr of Perozpore, in the Dist of Backergunge.

20th July—Moulvie Syed Mahomed Ali Khan, Special Sub-Regtr, Bhagulpore, is allowed leave for one month, in extension of the leave granted him under order of 21st March.

Baboo Durga Das Chatterjee acted as Rural Sub-Regtr of Colgong, in Bhagulpore, from 9th April to 7th May, inclusive, vice Syed Hossein Quilly Khan, on deputation.

21st July—Munshi Abdul Hakim is apptd to be Rural Sub-Regtr for Dulali, in the dist of Pubna, on probation for six months, vice Munshi Kafiluddin Ahmed, dead.

Advertisements.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT DARJILING.

A small 4 roomed brick-built house in a most central and healthy part of the Town, suited to family residence of a Native gentleman, for particulars apply to J. N. Chakravarti, Ferndale, Darjiling.

A Special General Meeting of the Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 30th July 1885, at 3 p. m.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. To consider letter from the Government of Bengal No. 819-T-M, dated 1st instant, in reply to the Chairman's letter No. 295 of 4th May last, forwarding copies of the Resolutions passed by the Commissioners on the report of the Commission appointed under Section 28 Act IV. (B. C.) of 1876 to consider the cleaning and conservancy of the town.

2. To read letter from the Government of Bengal No. 862-T-M, dated 4th instant, being in continuation of telegram to Chairman of the 1st idem, intimating that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint Baboo Gopal Lal Mitter under Section 37 of Act IV.(B.C.) of 1876 to act as Chairman of the Corporation.

3. The Chairman to lay on the table statement of account of Reserve Fund.

4. Vital statistics for the month of May 1885.

JOHN COWIE,
Acting Secy. to the Corporn.

23rd July 1885.

BIRTH.—At Goalpara, Assam, on Monday the 6th July 1885, Srimati Muktavali Devi Boruani, the wife of Srijut Poornanund Boruah, Extra Assistant Commissioner, of a son.

WANTED for the office of the Native Committee, District Charitable Society, a Reporter and Cashier, Salary Rs. 40, exclusive of travelling allowance, Cash Security Rs., 1000.

By order
I. C. MITTER,
64, *Musjeedbaree Street.*

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

GUARANTEED DEBENTURE LOAN, 1885.

The Calcutta Port Improvement Act, V of 1870 *(B.C.), and the amending Acts, and the Act to enable the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta to construct Docks at Kidderpore, Act II (B.C.) of* 1885. *Issue of seventy-five lakhs of Rupees, 4½ per cent. debentures, having a currency of not less than forty years. Interest guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council*

TENDERS are invited for a loan of seventy-five lakhs of rupees at 4½ per cent interest upon debentures to be issued under the provisions of Act 11 (BC.) of 1885 to provide for the construction, equipment, maintenance, and management of the docks at Kidderpore, such loan having been sanctioned by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council by notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd July 1885, Part I, page 717, the payment of interest thereon being secured by the guarantee of the Secretary of State for India in Council to which effect is given in the Act under which the loan is issued by such interest being made a charge upon the revenues of Bengal.

The debentures will be for sums of Rs. 100 each, or multiples of Rs. 100, as may be desired, made payable to order, and carrying interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st day of January and 1st day of July at the office of the Port Commissioners upon presentation of the debentures. Two per cent. of the amount tendered for to be paid on application, 25 per cent. on 1st September, 25 per cent. on 1st October, and the balance on 1st November 1885, into the Bank of Bengal. Any allotment may, however, be paid in full at the option of the tenderer upon receipt of letter of allotment, and interest will run on such payments from the date of the Bank's receipts.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if an allotment is not made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment after being made is not fully taken up.

In case a less number of debentures is allotted than is applied for, the excess of the deposit will be applied in or towards payment of the balance due upon such number as may be allotted.

Tenders in the prescribed form should be filled up and forwarded in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for Port Trust Dock Loan, 1885," to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners before noon of Wednesday, the twelfth day of August 1885, accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal for the deposit of 2 per cent. upon the amount of each debenture applied for. The Bank of Bengal's receipts for the subsequent payments should be forwarded to the Port Commissioners, who, upon the receipt of the acknowledgment for the final instalment, will issue the debentures for the amount allotted in such sums as the holders of the receipts may desire. Arrangements will be made, if required, to enface debentures issued under this loan for payment of interest in England by drafts on India.

The tenders will be opened in the presence of the Port Commissioners. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Chairman and before the tenders are opened, but will not be made public unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners, and the form of debenture can be seen at the Office of the Secretary. A separate tender must be made for each rate.

Port Commissioners' Office,
Dated 23rd July, 1885.

R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary,

NOTICE

Wanted a Surveyor, with a fair knowledge of levelling and surveying, for employment for 3 months at Deoghur (Baidyanath) on a drainage project. Salary 40 to 60 Rupees a month, according to qualifications. Apply to—

Divisional Superintendent of Works
Bhagulpore Division,
Bhagulpore.

NOTICE.

The Committee of management of the Agra College have much pleasure in informing students and the public that in the ensuing Session the B. Course as well as the A. Course will be taught in the Agra College. The acknowleged success of the students of the College in the last examination leads the Committee to hope that there may be a large accession to their numbers in 1885-86. The Boarding Houses can accomodate over a hundred students and preference will be given to those coming from a distance to join the College Department.

WANTED

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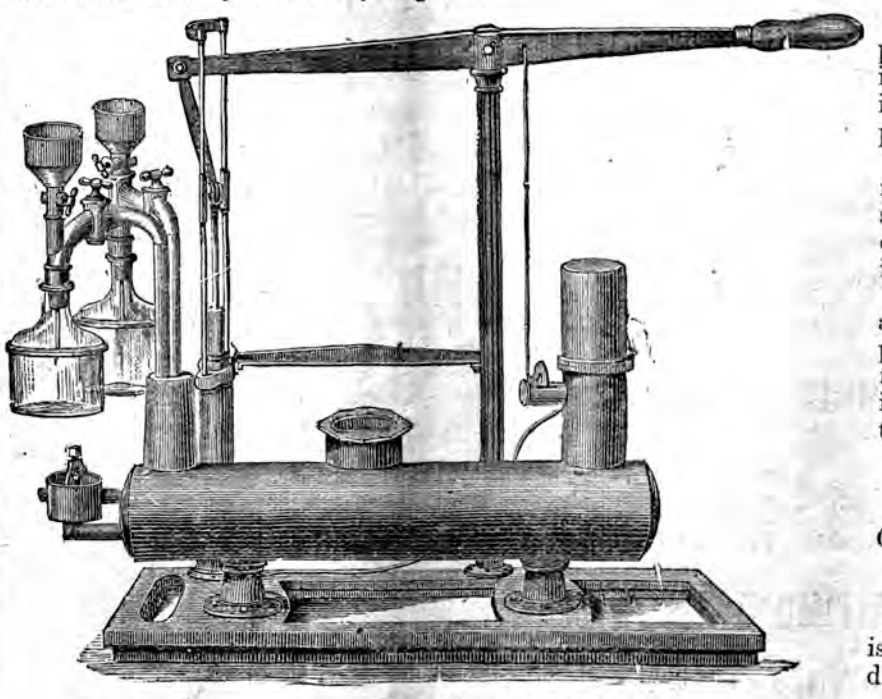

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All sorts of Assurances are effected in this Office. Table of Annual premiums for a special number of years for the Insurance of Rs. 1000 to be paid at death. The policy continuing in force after the premiums have been exhausted.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	By 10 payments			By 15 payments			By 20 payments			Age next Birth-day
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	62	2	0	46	8	0	39	0	0	20
25	64	12	0	48	8	0	41	0	0	25
30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
40	79	8	0	61	0	0	52	2	0	40
45	86	0	0	66	10	0	57	8	0	45

Endowment Insurance which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age.
Table of Annual premiums for Insurance of Rs. 1,000.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	Policy payable at death to his heirs if it happen sooner, or on the Anniversary of the day of the Insurance immediately before attaining.									Age next Birth-day
	Age 60			Age 50			Age 55.			
	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms.

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Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

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7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
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